ABSTRACT

The present invention provides a therapeutic method for removing amyloid fibrils from a patient. The present invention also provides a transgenic animal that develops systemic AA amyloidosis within three weeks for use as a tool to investigate AA amyloidosis and to evaluate agents that may be potentially useful in preventing and treating amyloid-related disorders. Further, the present invention provides diagnostic assays for monitoring immunoglobulin light chain fibrillogenesis in real-time and for identification of the chemical nature of the protein in amyloid deposits which enables the determination of the type of amyloidosis for therapeutic and prognostic purposes.